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The Speech From the Throne.

PRESIDENT Wilson on Tuesday last read to congress what may be termed his first regular message. It is faultless in diction, the style all through is of a finished scholar and writer.

After some generalities, some of which, it seems to us, are founded on hopes rather than facts, the President makes a direct statement which is important. He says: "What we are proposing to do, therefore, is, happily, not to hamper or interfere with business as enlightened business men prefer to do it, or in any sense to put it under the ban. The antagonism between business and government is over." Nothing need read fairer than that. But he said the same in substance before he was President, and since then he and Mr. Underwood have interfered in the business of many men, hampered them immensely and heaped upon them the ban of pursuing a business that no longer has a profit in it. This will be more and more apparent as the months roll on. Will he explain that by saying that such business men are not enlightened?

His fixed purpose is to break up private monopolies. That has been one of Mr. Bryan's hobbies for years and there has never been any debate over such monopolies as are an injury to the business of the country. But there are private monopolies which are not only not wrong, but a great benefit.

The President's idea of breaking up of interlocking combinations is good. But are new laws needed for that? We had thought that the courts had been busy for months in just that work.

He predicts that the laws to be passed will checkmate the banks that have been engaged in that business, and give a new impetus to industrial, independent management. But where will the money come from, and if obtained, will the men who use it be any better than the bankers were? Where are "the new men, the new blood and the new spirit" which he speaks of to come from, and where is the money that they will bring? He says the railways have been injured by the way they have been financed. But the chief wrong was done when most of them were in the hands of receivers and could not be extracted without vast amounts of money and the few who had the money dictated the terms. In the same stress would not the same thing be repeated? But we are glad to see that the President at last has been able to see that to persecute railroads and destroy their credit is not good business. His discussion of that question is the very best part of his message.

The President's idea of a commission to help handle the trusts seems to us good, especially if a fair number of real business men can have

places on the commission. His expressed idea to meet the people half way is good, but that did not happen to be in evidence at all in the anti-trust legislation. His discussion of the status of owners of stock in a corporation is not quite clear.

We do not wonder, for it is a complicated question. For instance, there is a vast body of men in this country that rejoice when they see a railroad "cinched," as they call it. But we recall that Mr. Harriman once said that anything which hurt the roads he controlled hurt 800,000 stockholders in those roads.

The striking feature of the message is the bid all through for the support of business men.

We have no idea that Mr. Wilson intends to lean any more on the business men of the country in the future than he has in the past. But business men make public opinion, and a favorable public opinion is a great help to a party in or out of power.

Not So Bad.

WE have a pessimistic friend who sees little ahead for our country but disaster and sorrow. He insists that society is drawing apart; that the rich are drawing to themselves much more than their share of the country's wealth; that the poor see this and are already banding together for protection which will soon advance into plunder, and that the situation gives us all to see how the French revolution was begotten and the bloody harvest that followed.

We confess there is much cause for apprehension, the very worst feature being the springing up of such multitudes of men who in simulated sympathy for the poor are spreading discontent and hostility to order and law in the land.

Still our faith is unshaken in the ultimate triumph of the right.

We believe that a special design was formed in the creation of our Republic; that though its beginning was in sorrow; though many sorrows have come to it since, and though many more sorrows are to be suffered; as from each preceding great trial the great republic has emerged stronger, so it will be in the future, because the world needs our country for a beacon and a ballast, until the time shall eventually come when so exalted will be our flag, that it will shine out a symbol of peace and strength to all the world.

But the people have grown to depend too much upon the government, to think, if not to say: "Let the government cure the evils."

That is not the right thought. Were our country to become involved in a war with some strong foreign power, or should the present discontent culminate in a civil war, each state each city would be called upon to furnish men and means to restore order and peace.

There are a few malignant diseases which science has found means to prevent if not to cure.

Why should not each state and city begin the work of prevention, rather than to fail to battle with a disease which might be fatal?

How much is Utah and this city her capital, looking to the condition of the people?

What authority is there that can change the condition of the poor people in this city? There should be a patrol for every block who should report to some central authority every week the

conditions of the poor, the possibility of some places harboring criminals, how many earnest men are unable to obtain employment, what women whose home privations and sorrow are calculated to drive them into crime. With that done there should be a means of relieving real distress and supplying labor to those who want to work and can find nothing to do.

The above is but an outline. It might cost some money but it would cost far less than a war. And with that done in every city and state there would never be any war unless it came from abroad.

Were that the rule in both state and city our land would soon be exalted in the eyes of all the world.

There are a thousand other things to be done. The schools should be more practical and more patriotism should be taught in them.

Generally speaking every American should be impressed with a conviction that it is duty to be a perfect citizen with all that perfect citizenship implies.

The New Tariff Law.

OUR friend Mr. Moyle was evidently in trouble when he essayed to give a Democratic tinge to the Woolgrowers' convention. Like Abraham Lincoln he declared that he did not know much about the tariff but he forgot what else Mr. Lincoln said in that same connection, which was: "But what I have noticed is that when we buy goods from abroad we have the goods but the foreigners have the money, while when we buy goods at home we have the goods and the money," which made clear that Mr. Lincoln knew more about the tariff than he pretended to, because the money at home encouraged home men to create new industries which necessarily gave employment to many more men, which men have to eat and wear clothing; they and their families, and thus helped all other industries.

We have heard much talk in the past two years about how free trade would reduce the cost of living to the poor, how especially, they would have cheaper clothing. A prominent clothing merchant has helped us compile some figures relating to that branch of business. We find that without the aid of shoddy the wool clip of the world provides each person outside of the tropics with fifteen ounces of wool cloth, or about a yard of light weight wool cloth fifty-four inches wide, once a year.

There are about 1,267 woolen mills in the United States. In these mills about 900,000 people are employed, which would make 3,000,000 people dependent upon the industry. About 7,500 people are employed in selling this product. To manufacture these cloths into garments are 300,000 people—representing more than 1,000,000 people.

There are about 700,000 manufacturers of men's and boys' clothing.

The average, well made suit requires about three and one-half yards of wool.

The new tariff law will make a difference of from five cents to one dollar per yard on woolen cloth fifty-four inches wide, varying in weight per yard from twelve to fifteen ounces, mostly used in men's suiting. The consumer will get a suit at the same price as formerly, but the quality ought to be a little improved. The textile world record is that there will be a saving on a